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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/965,890	10/01/2001	Akira Yamaguchi	Q63866	3508

7590                    02/21/2008  
SUGHRUE, MION, ZINN, MACPEAK & SEAS  
2100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20037

EXAMINER
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NGUYEN, KIMNHUNG T

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2629

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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02/21/2008

PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	09/965,890	YAMAGUCHI, AKIRA
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>
	Kimnhung Nguyen	2629

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 December 2007.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-6,8-11,13-18,20-24,27,28 and 31-33 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-6,8-11,13-18,20-24,27,28 and 31-33 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)                     |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____  |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
|  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                    |

## **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This Application has been examined. The claims 1-6, 8-11, 13-18, 20-24, and 27-28 and 31-33 are pending. The examination results are as following.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1, 4-6, 9-11, 15, 17, 18, 24 and 31 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Watannabe et al. (US 4,825,201) in view of Mayer, III et al. (US 6,690,337).

Regarding claim 1, Watannabe et al. discloses in figures 1-2, an image display system comprising a plurality of flat panel displays (2); a casing for integrally accommodating said plurality of flat panel displays (because flat panel displays 2 should rest into an inherent casing); a power source (see PS1, fig. 2) common to said plurality of flat panel displays; and a control unit (controller 8) for controlling said plurality of flat displays (see the controller 8 receives through a remote cable 9 correction signals indicative of the display unit 1, see col.3, lines 20-22); and in accordance with measurement results of luminance gradation characteristics (see optical measuring device measures the brightness and the color tone of each of the display units 1, see col. 5, lines 53-59) each of said plurality of flat panel displays, and should have an inherent individually measured, maximum luminance values of all of said plurality of flat panel displays are set to a predetermined value equal to or smaller than a maximum luminance value of

a flat panel display (Watanabe et al. disclose the optical measuring device 12 measures the brightness and the color tone and other optical properties of each of the display panel, then the correction-value determining device also functions to generate a correction signal, then clearly Watanabe et al. disclose an maximum luminance value of the flat panel because correction value should be corrected a minimum or maximum luminance value, see col. 5, lines 40-65).

However, Watanabe et al. do not disclose that the image display system, wherein a display screen size in a diagonal line direction is 10 inches to 25 inches, a pixel size is 50 micrometers to 240 micrometers, the number of pixels is 600 pixels x 1600 pixels or more, and aspect ratio is 1 to 4/3.

Mayer, III et al. disclose a multi-panel video display in fig. 3A, comprising three display panels (202, 204 and 206), each of the three panels is 128 pixels x 1024 pixels (see col. 6, lines 1-5).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the number of pixels is 600 pixels x 1600 pixels or more, and aspect ratio is 1 to 4/3 display screen size in a diagonal line direction is 10 inches to 25 inches, a pixel size is 50 micrometers to 240 micrometers because Mayer, III et al. disclose the three panels is 1280 pixels x 1024 pixels (see col. 6, lines 1-5) and should have an inherent a diagonal line direction about 10 inches to 25 inches, and aspect ratio is 1 to 4/3 display screen size because the display screen size always has a diagonal line direction.

Regarding claim 4, Watanabe et al. et al. disclose in fig. 2, the control unit (8) comprises at least one control device (Input/output port IOP2) connected from an outside of the casing and

a control device incorporated in the casing, the control device controlling one or more of the plurality of a flat panel displays (see col. 4, lines 42-51).

As to claim 5, Watanabe et al. disclose further the control unit (8) has at least one control function selected from the group consisting of a control function with remote controller (4, fig. 1) and a control function using one or more of said plurality of flat panel displays as a touch panel.

As to claim 6, Watanabe et al. disclose further wherein at least one of said plurality of flat panel displays has at least one selected from the group consisting of a screen size (see col. 2, lines 16-19).

As to claim 9, Watanabe et al. disclose further wherein said plurality of flat panel displays include one or more flat panel displays for displaying a color image that coexist in the casing (see col. 5, lines 65-66).

As to claim 10 is rejected as the same as claim 9.

As to claim 11, Watanabe et al. disclose further wherein the designation of an image displayed on one of said plurality of flat panel displays (2, see fig. 1), at least one of an image obtained by enlarging the displayed image and an image obtained by image processing the displayed image is displayed on at least one of the others of said plurality of flat panel displays (see col. 1, lines 7-12).

As to claim 15, Watanabe et al. disclose further, wherein each of said plurality of flat panel displays is a liquid crystal display (see fig. 7, see background of the invention, see col. 1, lines 17-20).

As to claim 17, Watanabe et al. do not disclose that the power source is disposed inside the casing. Mayer, III et al. disclose in fig. 3A, the multi-panel video display comprising a control unit mounted on the casing (chasing 201) and provides the power source inside the casing (201, then, clearly, Mayer, III et al. disclose the power source disposed inside the casing 201), (see control unit for providing inputs and power to the display panels, see col. 4, lines 36-39).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the power source is disposed inside the casing as taught by Mayer, III et al. into the system of Watanabe et al. for producing the claimed invention because this would provide the power supply to the display panels (see col. 4, lines 36-39).

As to claim 18, Watanabe et al. disclose further wherein said power source (PS1) supplies driver power to each one of said plurality of flat panel displays (see fig. 2).

As to claim 24, Watanabe et al. disclose further, wherein the plurality of flat panel displays is at least one of a liquid crystal display (see col. 1, lines 18-20).

As to claim 31 Regarding claim 1, Watanabe et al. discloses in figures 1-2, an image display system comprising a plurality of flat panel displays (2); a casing for integrally accommodating said plurality of flat panel displays (because flat panel displays 2 should rest into an inherent casing); a power source (see PS1, fig. 2) common to said plurality of flat panel displays; and a control unit (controller 8) for controlling said plurality of flat displays (see the controller 8 receives through a remote cable 9 correction signals indicative of the display unit 1, see col.3, lines 20-22), and said plurality of flat panel displays are s should have an inherent are substantially aligned in a common plane and each of said plurality of flat panel displays has a

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viewing direction normal to a viewing surface and wherein viewing directions of said plurality of flat panel displays are substantially parallel.

However, Watanabe et al. do not disclose that the image display system, wherein a display screen size in a diagonal line direction is 10 inches to 25 inches, a pixel size is 50 micrometers to 240 micrometers, the number of pixels is 600 pixels x 1600 pixels or more, and aspect ratio is 1 to 4/3.

Mayer, III et al. disclose a multi-panel video display in fig. 3A, comprising three display panels (202, 204 and 206), each of the three panels is 128 pixels x 1024 pixels (see col. 6, lines 1-5).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the number of pixels is 600 pixels x 1600 pixels or more, and aspect ratio is 1 to 4/3 display screen size in a diagonal line direction is 10 inches to 25 inches, a pixel size is 50 micrometers to 240 micrometers because Mayer, III et al. disclose the three panels is 1280 pixels x 1024 pixels (see col. 6, lines 1-5).

As to claim 32 is rejected as the same as claim 1.

4. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Watanabe et al. (US 4,825,201) in view of Mayer, III et al. (US 6,690,337) and further in view of Suzuki (US patent 6,344,836).

As to claim 3, Watanabe et al. and Mayer, III et al. disclose an image display system comprising a plurality of flat panel displays; a casing for integrally accommodating said plurality of flat panel displays; a power source common to said plurality of flat panel displays as discussed.

However, Watanabe et al. and Mayer, III et al. do not disclose the control unit has one function for moving an image displayed on each of said plurality of flat panel displays, the number of pixels, and for displaying the color image, and at least one of an image obtained by enlarging the display image, and wherein each of said plurality of flat panel displays is a liquid crystal display.

Suzuki does disclose the control unit has one function for moving an image displayed on each of said plurality of flat panel displays (see function of moving cursor, see column 6,lines 21-30), the number of pixels (see column 5, lines 34-40), and for displaying the color image (see display 30 each pixel having 24-bit color or 16,777, 216 colors, see col. 5,lines 38-42) and an inherent at least one of an image obtained by enlarging the display image, and wherein each of said plurality of flat panel displays is a liquid crystal display (see column 5, lines 63-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of function of moving cursor the number of pixels, and for displaying the color image and wherein each of said plurality of flat panel displays is a liquid crystal display as taught by Suzuki into the display system of Watanabe et al. and Mayer, III et al. because this would provide to the user the size for drawing and information to be displayed on the display system (see column 5, lines 34-43).

5. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Watanabe et al. (US 4,825,201) in view of Mayer, III et al. (US 6,690,337) and Inbar (US 6,119,380) and further in view of Suzuki (US patent 6,344,836).

Regarding claim 2, Watanabe et al. and Mayer, III et al. disclose, an image display system comprising a plurality of flat panel displays; a casing for integrally accommodating said

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plurality of flat panel displays; a power source common to said plurality of flat panel displays as discussed in claim 1.

However, Watanabe et al. and Mayer, III et al. do not disclose the plurality of flat panel displays has a holding unit for holding a medical film. Inbar discloses a medical X-ray transparencies comprising a like box (medical film), the transparencies constructed under a spring-load film-holder clips located along the top edge of the viewing surface (see column 1, lines 22-24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of using the a medical X-ray transparencies comprising a like box (medical film), the transparencies constructed under a spring-load film-holder clips located along the top edge of the viewing surface as taught by Inbar into the system of Watanabe et al. and Mayer, III et al. because this would provide to the user to hold the medical film more stable in the display system.

However, Watanabe et al. and Mayer, III et al. and Inbar do not disclose the control unit has one function for moving an image displayed on each of said plurality of flat panel displays,

Suzuki does disclose the control unit has one function for moving an image displayed on each of said plurality of flat panel displays (see function of moving cursor, see column 6, lines 21-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of function of moving cursor the number of pixels as taught by Suzuki into the display system of Watanabe et al., Mayer, III et al. and Inbar because

this would provide to the user the size for drawing and information to be displayed on the display system (see column 5, lines 34-43).

6. Claims 8, 16, 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Watanabe et al. (US 4,825,201) and Mayer, III et al. (US 6,690,337) in view of Inbar (US patent 6,119,380).

As to claim 8, Watanabe et al. and Mayer, III et al do not disclose that the casing ha a light box medical film observation. Inbar discloses a medical X-ray transparencies comprising a like box (medical film), the transparencies constructed under a spring-load film-holder clips located along the top edge of the viewing surface (see column 1, lines 22-24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of using the a medical X-ray transparencies comprising a like box (medical film), the transparencies constructed under a spring-load film-holder clips located along the top edge of the viewing surface as taught by Inbar into the system of Watanabe et al. and Mayer, III et al. because this would provide to the user to hold the medical film more stable in the display system.

Regarding claim16, Watanabe et al. and Mayer, III et al. do not disclose the system comprising a medical diagnostic apparatus connected to the control unit.

Inbar discloses in fig. 6, a medical diagnostic apparatus (see medical X-ray transparencies comprising a like box or medical film, see col. 1, lines 22-24, col. 3, lines 62-67 and col. 4, lines 1-3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the medical diagnostic apparatus as taught by Inbar into the system of

Watanabe et al. and Mayer, III because this would utilize one or a small number of high intensity high efficiency light sources (see col. 3, lines 62-65), which used for treatment of the patients in the hospital.

As to claim 33, Watanabe et al. and Mayer, III et al. disclose, an image display system comprising a plurality of flat panel displays; a casing for integrally accommodating said plurality of flat panel displays; a power source common to said plurality of flat panel displays; and a control unit for controlling said plurality of flat displays as discussed.

However, Watanabe et al., Mayer, III et al. do not disclose the display system, wherein an image to be displayed is determined from a kind of diagnostic apparatus with which the image is obtained.

Inbar discloses in fig. 6, a medical diagnostic apparatus (see medical X-ray apparatus, see col. 1, lines 22-24, col. 3, lines 62-67, and col. 4, lines 1-3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the medical diagnostic apparatus as taught by Inbar into the system of Watanabe et al., Mayer, III because this would utilize one or a small number of high intensity high efficiency light sources (see col. 3, lines 62-65), which used for treatment of the patients in the hospital.

7. Claims 13-14, 20-23 and 27-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Watanabe et al. (US 4,825,201) and Mayer, III et al. (US 6,690,337) in view of Berman et al. (US patent 6,448,956).

Regarding claims 13-14, 20-23 and 27-28, Watanabe et al. and Mayer III, et al. do not disclose that the image display comprising an output is a hard copy and is a dry printer, and hard

copy is a medical film. Berman et al. discloses a medical system having light boxes to view X-ray prints and could handle “hard” prints (hard copy or dry printer) in front of a light box (see column 1, lines 43-54). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the teachings of using an input is hard copy is a dry printer as taught by Berman into the display system of Watanabe et al. and Mayer, III et al. because this would direct the image manipulation capabilities in the field of teleradiology and radiology (see column 1, lines 55-59), which used in the hospital.

8. Claim 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Watanabe et al. (US 4,825,201) and Mayer, III et al. (US 6,690,337) and Suzuki (US 6,344,836) as applied to claims 1 and 9 above, and further in view of Inbar (US 6,119,380).

Watanabe et al. and Mayer, III et al. disclose, an image display system comprising a plurality of flat panel displays; a casing for integrally accommodating said plurality of flat panel displays; a power source common to said plurality of flat panel displays; and a control unit for controlling said plurality of flat displays as discussed.

Suzuki discloses the plurality of flat panel displays for displaying the color image (see display 30 each pixel having 24-bit color or 16,777, 216 colors, see col. 5, lines 38-42).

However, Watanabe et al., Mayer, III et al. and Suzuki do not disclose the display system, wherein an image to be displayed is determined from a kind of diagnostic apparatus with which the image is obtained.

Inbar discloses in fig. 6, a medical diagnostic apparatus (see medical X-ray apparatus, see col. 1, lines 22-24, col. 3, lines 62-67, and col. 4, lines 1-3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the medical diagnostic apparatus as taught by Inbar into the system of Watanabe et al., Mayer, III and Suzuki because this would utilize one or a small number of high intensity high efficiency light sources (see col. 3, lines 62-65), which used for treatment of the patients in the hospital.

***Response to arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-6, 8-11, 13-18, 20-24, 27-28 and 31-33 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

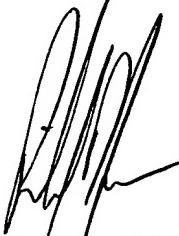
***Correspondence***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kimnhung Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-7698. The examiner can normally be reached on MON-FRI, FROM 8:30 AM-5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richard Hjerpe can be reached on 571-272-7691. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Kimnhung Nguyen  
February 18, 2008



RICHARD HUERPE  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNICAL DIVISION 2600